

ENGLAND.

Judicial Office Declined—Money on 'Change and at the Bank—Discount—Condition of the Crops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 11, 1873.
The office of Master of the Rolls has been offered to Sir John Duke Coleridge, but he refuses to accept it.

MONEY AND DISCOUNT.
The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1/4 per cent.
The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1/4 per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.
The weather to-day is wet and unfavorable to the crops.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Safety of Two Europe-Transatlantic Passenger Vessels.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 11, 1873.
The ship Oscar II. has arrived here, bringing intelligence of the safety of the steamship Ernest Morris Arndt.
The missing steamship was spoken by the Oscar II. on the 2nd of July, in latitude 46, longitude 45. She lost her propeller on the 14th of July and was proceeding under sail.
All was well, and she required no assistance.

The Steamship Alabama Spoken.
LONDON, August 11, 1873.
The State line steamship Alabama, from Glasgow for New York, was spoken on Tuesday last at a considerable distance west of the locality where the wrecked matter, supposed to have been from that vessel, was discovered.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Decrease in the Number of Visitors—Exodus of Strangers from the City.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, August 11, 1873.
Many strangers are leaving Vienna, and the number of visitors to the Exposition decreases daily.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Another Murder Attributed to the Last Belle of the Lowery Gang—Savage Steve Charged with the Assassination of Floyd Oxendine.

WILMINGTON, N.C., August 11, 1873.
Starting news reached this city this evening, viz., that Floyd Oxendine, a colored man and a peaceful inhabitant of Enoka, in Scotland, had been shot to death by some villain or villains unknown, but generally supposed to be Stephen, the last of the Lowerys, and the only one of the outlaws still alive. Oxendine left his store at Enoka early this morning for a visit to a field belonging to him not more than a quarter of a mile distant. About seven o'clock, the time at which he expected to return, a gun was heard at short distance from the house and in the direction of the field, and James Oxendine, Floyd's father, fearing something wrong, as he knew that his son did not carry a gun with him, started to the field. He had gone only about half the distance from the house along the road leading to Harper's Ferry when he discovered the bleeding body of Floyd lying by the side of the road. He was quite dead, having been shot, evidently with a double-barreled gun, in the head and through the heart. His death must have been instantaneous. Jim Floyd then proceeded to Enoka and made known the melancholy event. A number of persons went to the scene of the murder; such had his own theory and endeavored to substantiate it by the attendant circumstances.
The murderer's tracks were found crossing the road and the field, and some asserted that they were exactly the same as Stephen Lowery made when walking, while others insisted that they were too long for Lowery. The general belief, however, is that Lowery is the man that committed the crime. Oxendine was a handsome young fellow, about twenty-four years of age and unmarried, although it is said he was to have shortly espoused Madame Rhody, the sister of Henry Berry Lowery, the outlaw chieftain, deceased. It is asserted that Stephen was opposed to this match, and even went so far as to take a most solemn oath that no damned Oxendine shall ever sleep in Henry Berry's bed. But Floyd Oxendine had other vindictive enemies besides Steve Lowery. Some time since he accompanied Wilson, the slayer of Andrew Strong, having also been confederate with Wilson in the matter of killing Strong, to Marion county, South Carolina, where they attempted to arrest one John Locklear. This so much exasperated the friends of the latter that it is asserted that Jim Dial, John Locklear and Sime Locklear have been lying out for some months past with the avowed intention of taking his life.
The deceased was courteous in his manner, correct and honest in his business dealings, and was well thought of in his neighborhood. He was possessed of some little property and owned a store at Enoka. He was to have been married, it is said, next week, and the festive widow, Rhody Lowery, came down on the train yesterday to Enoka, immeasurably distressed at the sad fate which had overtaken her affianced husband.

A MOUNTAIN DISASTER.

A Stage Overturned in the New Hampshire Hills—Two Persons Killed, Six Seriously Wounded and Six Others Injured and Bruised.

BETHLEHEM, N.H., August 11, 1873.
Six horses attached to the morning stage between Crawford and Profile House ran away to-day, upsetting the coach on Whitcomb's Hill, in this town, instantly killing G. R. Donnell, clerk of the court, and fatally injuring A. S. Barker, a banker from Allegan, Mich., who has since died. The following were also injured:—
Mr. and Miss Reeves, of Phenixville, Pa., probably fatally.
Chancery G. Harrington, Worcester, Mass., seriously.
Austin G. Fox and Miss Fox, No. 43 West Thirty-third street, New York, seriously; G. S. Fox, slightly.
Miss Emma Kennedy, of Indianapolis, slightly.
Mrs. Culbert, son and daughter, Ironton, Ohio, slightly.
Mrs. La Croix, Ironton, Ohio, arm broken and slightly injured on the head.
Two or three others were slightly injured.
It is believed that all of the wounded persons, with the exception possibly of Mr. and Miss Reeves, will recover.
The accident was caused by the breaking of the pole strap.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1873.
The Mutuals defeated the Philadelphia 10-day by the following score:
Mutuals 24, 34, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100.
Philadelphia 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.
Umpire—John E. Hendricks.

BURGLARS INTERRUPTED.

A clerk in the employ of Woodhull & Lo, No. 207 Front street, on going to work yesterday morning discovered that an attempt to burglarize the premises had been made during the interim between Saturday night and yesterday morning. The thieves having cut through the wall from the adjoining house and made an abortive attempt at opening the safe, the door of which was considerably more labor to effect an entrance. There was \$25,000 in the safe at the time.

THE MANITOBA FUSS.

Lord Gordon Gordon Off for the Rocky Mountains.

HIS COUNSEL WHISTLING FOR HIS FEES.

Governor Austin and Mayor Brackett in Conference with the President and Secretary of State—Something To Be Done for the American Prisoners—The Danger of Delay.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1873.
Governor Austin, of Minnesota, with Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, arrived here this morning from Long Branch, where they had a satisfactory interview with the President respecting the release on bail of the Minnesotians now held as prisoners in Manitoba on the charge of attempting to abduct Lord Gordon. Their purpose in coming here was to lay before the Secretary of State, in writing, the grievances complained of, as on a mere verbal complaint the government could not act. The proper documents were submitted, and Governor Austin left for home. Mayor Brackett proceeded to Ottawa to have an interview with Sir John Macdonald, who can be requested, as Minister of Justice, the release of Hov, Keegan, Bentley and Fletcher; otherwise the action of the Court must be respected. The telegram to the effect that Gordon Gordon had left Manitoba is confirmed by two despatches received to-day by Mayor Brackett, who says he has not the slightest doubt Gordon has been removed at the instigation of Attorney General Clarke. He was under only \$2,000 bail to appear as a witness, and the only one, in fact, against our imprisoned citizens. The Secretary of State renewed the assurances given by the President that our government would act promptly and decisively if the Dominion officials failed to interest themselves in the reasonable request which had been made informally through Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister. The Dominion Premier, Sir John Macdonald, had been suffering from a severe attack of Credit Mobilier, which had made it impossible for him to attend to any business of late. The assembling of Parliament on Wednesday next would probably find him sufficiently recovered, at least, to be accessible. Mr. Brackett left for the Dominion seat of government to-night to ask an interview with Sir John, and upon the result, it is said, much more is depending than can at present be divulged. Governor Austin hastens to Minnesota to pacify the people with the promises of the President and the pledges of the State Department. The intense feeling prevailing in that State, especially about Minneapolis and the Northern border, does not, he says, partake of the enthusiasm of momentary excitement. This popular indignation has justice for its foundation and cannot be controlled if our government shows a disposition to daily diplomatically with this most serious matter. Governor Austin desires to calm the feeling for the present, and will represent what, in his opinion, the people will be justified in doing should our government fail to fulfill its promise. Mr. Brackett said that he went to Manitoba to see if something could not be done to better the prison life of the citizens of his city, who had been unwittingly led by his action into the difficulty. He said that if they were murderers they could not be treated worse. This is what has roused the people. If the word were given to-day to release them by force it would be done, and for that matter he believed the better class of citizens in Manitoba would assist in doing this, so exorable has the conduct of the provincial officials been. He thought that in forty-eight hours 5,000 men would rally to arms, and men, too, who knew something of warfare. Keegan was captain of a well organized company in Minneapolis which was most anxious to lead the way for the rescue of a man they most highly esteemed. The Fenian element on the border, although not interested in the trouble, would gladly avail itself of any pretext to invade any portion of the British dominion. Mr. Brackett further remarked that this statement was not made in a hostile way, but truly represented the condition of affairs in the State, and which it was the earnest hope of every good citizen would have no further incentive to redress an outrage which was national in its character.
It is understood that Sir Edward Thornton has telegraphed to the home government what the attitude of the administration is in regard to the arrest of the citizens of Minnesota, and has also communicated the views of Mr. Fish, who urges a prompt compliance with the request of the Governor of Minnesota. This has been done in anticipation of any difficulty which might possibly arise in the event of a change of Ministry in the Dominion.

"My Lord" Leaves His Counsel Fees Unpaid at Fort Garry and Departs for the Rocky Mountains—Who Assisted Him to Get Away?

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 11, 1873.
A special despatch to the Tribune yesterday from Fort Garry says:—
A few evenings ago Mr. Cornish, Lord Gordon's counsel, accompanied by other gentlemen, waited upon his lordship regarding pecuniary matters. The latter denied to reason for so untimely a visit. After an explanation he became engaged in an excited conversation with the counsel, and in pressing his opinion of the other, which, to say the least, was not flattering to either. His lordship shortly after called his servant to advise Mr. Cornish to make his exit. The latter heeded the advice, but called again the next morning to renew his claim for some security for his anticipated fee as counsel, but found his bird had flown. Upon inquiry it was found that Gordon was well on his way to the Rocky Mountains. A party arriving from the West to-day report having seen him 200 miles westward.
United States Consul Taylor was serenaded by the military band of Fort Garry, and three cheers were given by those assembled. The Consul responded in a brief speech.
In the decoration of the Court House for a bazaar, in a spirit of courtesy to the American citizens, the steamer was suspended below the entrance of Attorney General Clark, on beholding the flags thus placed, he ordered the ladies in charge to haul it down. No one obeyed his command, and he retired.
The Sheriff will not now allow the wives of the American prisoners to visit their husbands but twice during the week.

A ST. LOUIS MURDER.

St. Louis, Mo., August 11, 1873.

Last night while Michael Tadaczewitz was walking quietly down Main street he was seized by a man and held while another beat him in the ribs and sides with large stones, one of which he held in each hand. When Tadaczewitz finally released himself from the grasp of his assailants he fell to the ground, blood streaming from nose, mouth and ears. He died in two hours. Michael Dooley and Michael Finley have been arrested, charged with the murder. They are men of bad repute and have been engaged in several disturbances during the day.

A POLITICAL BOW IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 11, 1873.
At a meeting of the Seventy Ward Republican Executive Committee, held to-night, Mr. William J. Owens, who was recently thrown from the republican ticket as a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth district, was endorsed by a resolution of the committee, who, in strong language, repudiated the action of the City Executive Committee.

THE HIP-YEE-TONG IN COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11, 1873.
The trial of the Chinese—members of the Hip-Yee-Tong Society—charged with conspiracy against Yet Sang, was resumed before a jury to-day. Several witnesses corroborated Yet Sang's statement about the society, which charged, objects and manner in which he was treated by the accused. The trial is not yet concluded.

YACHTING.

The New York Yacht Club Squadron at Glen Cove—Gathering for a Cruise in the Sound—The Week's Programme—The Yachtmen at a Hop.

GLEN COVE, L. I., August 11, 1873.
The New York Yacht Club Squadron, rendezvoused yesterday afternoon at Glen Cove, received an order from Rear Commodore Kingsland to join in the annual cruise. The steamer Seawanhakia left Fulton ferry yesterday afternoon with the usual complement of passengers, and on board were also a large number of the members of the New York Yacht Club, viz: Rear Commodore Kingsland, R. S. Dickinson, Robert Dillon, Thomas Messer, Alexander, Foulke, Bend, Kane, Bradhurst, Platt, Haight, Homans, De Peyster, Voorhis, Stockwell, Iselin and others on their way to join their yachts. On the passage the Seawanhakia passed the Enchantress and two sloops at anchor of Twenty-eighth street, and the sloops Gracie and Index and the schooner Eva on their way to the port of rendezvous. Coming into Glen Cove harbor the squadron at anchor, comprising eight sloops and six sloops, presented quite a handsome picture. The dock looked quite busy with all the boats astern waiting to take the crew and their guests to their respective yachts. The following yachts are now in port:—

Name.	Owner.
Alarm	Rear Commodore G. L. Kingsland.
Hambler	M. H. Thomas.
Palmer	Mr. Stuyvesant.
Breadthout	Mr. B. Colgate.
Ida	Mr. Sheppard Homans.
Four de's	Mr. F. S. Dickinson.
Clio	Messrs. Astor and Bradhurst.
Vision	Messrs. Alexander.
Gracie	Mr. R. W. Iselin.
West Wind	Mr. Iselin.
Arcturion	Mr. A. S. Orange.
Vindicta	Mr. R. W. Iselin.
Wave	Mr. H. H. Harty.
Nystic	Messrs. Harty.
Emily	Messrs. Harty.

A large number of yachts are expected to join the fleet to-morrow, including the Enchantress, Madeline, Tidal Wave and others. The Resolute, Madeline and Josephine are also expected to join at New London, which will make a fleet of over twenty sail. The advent of the yachts drew an additional rush to the already crowded Pavilion and a considerable number of the proprietors of the hotel and the yachtsmen, and proved equal to the emergency, satisfying the wants of all. In the evening a hop was given at the Pavilion by the proprietors of the hotel and the yachtsmen. The music was good and there was no lack of lady partners. The hop proved a decided success, closing in the early hours.
A meeting was held on board the flag ship Alarm shortly after seven P.M., Rear Commodore Kingsland presiding. It was then decided that the fleet should be held on board the Alarm until the morning of the 13th inst., when they will go to Newport and remain over Thursday and on Friday they will start for New York. A ball will be given by the proprietors of the hotel and the yachtsmen on Friday the 13th inst. at the Hotel de Ville, where further orders will be issued.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday:—
Yacht Triton, A.Y.C., Mr. Bayer, from the eastward.
Yacht Trollop, A.Y.C., Mr. Kent, from New York for the eastward.
Yacht Trollop, A.Y.C., Rear Commodore Kingsland, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht John Hoyt, Mr. Clowes, from Bay Side for Glen Cove.
Yacht Hambler, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Thomas, from New York for the eastward.
Yacht Wave, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Harty, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Palmer, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Stuyvesant, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Ida, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Sheppard Homans, from New York for the eastward.
Yacht Trollop, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Kent, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Trollop, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Kent, from New York for Glen Cove.
Yacht Trollop, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Kent, from New York for Glen Cove.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Colonel Stanley's Official Report to the War Department—Anticipated by the Herald.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1873.
A letter has been received at the War Department from Colonel D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, dated Camp No. 26, West Bank of the Yellowstone, July 26.
The engineers had connected with the line run from Helena to the mouth of the Snake, and the line reached the mouth of the Snake on the 16th of July, the average march being only two miles a day. The march was made on account of heavy cuttings and bridges which had to be made. General Custer reached the mouth of the Snake on the 16th of July, and the command reached the Yellowstone on the 16th of July, the average march being only two miles a day. The march was made on account of heavy cuttings and bridges which had to be made. General Custer reached the mouth of the Snake on the 16th of July, and the command reached the Yellowstone on the 16th of July, the average march being only two miles a day. The march was made on account of heavy cuttings and bridges which had to be made. General Custer reached the mouth of the Snake on the 16th of July, and the command reached the Yellowstone on the 16th of July, the average march being only two miles a day. 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